should be regularly given and the bed not stinted of water in any way throughout the period of rooting.

Cuttings for later budding should be of *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* or of those varieties which are of vigorous growth and suited to local conditions, and the same procedure in rooting is followed to the potting up stage.

The potting mixture should consist of one-third each of well decayed cattle manure, leaf mould and sand, and good drainage assured. Buddings are best made on the T or inverted T method. Though grafting is also very successful, the quantity of material required is greater and budding is therefore more economical.

As has been stated above, our present ornamental varieties do not naturally produce seed but if seed is desired, it can sometimes be obtained by artificial pollination. In this case the seed capsule should be picked when ripe, which occurs a month or less after pollination in the crossings but later in the hybrids, and according to whether the plant is in an open or sheltered position. The capsules should be dried and the seed carefully shaken out and sown in pots or pans in a light friable soil to which a layer of clean river sand has been added, the seed being planted about a quarter of an inch deep. To prevent wash by water during the germinating period the pot or pan should be placed in a saucer of water and a glass cover placed over top of the pot or pan.

Experiments recently undertaken in crossing the better varieties of shoeflowers at Peradeniya have been very successful. Of the species, *Hibiscus Abelmoschus* L. and *Hibiscus collinus* Roxb. have been utilized and of the varieties, Nos. 15, 20, 21, 26, 47, 51, and 52. These seven varieties have proved fertile in every case, the seed having germinated well in 10 to 12 days. The hybrids, though taking much longer than crossings among varieties to set seed, germinated equally freely and as quickly.

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